

U.S. Healthcare in Need of Surgery

By ERIN THOMPSON

In the United States, some people who get sick can go to the doctor without worrying about the bill. Other people are not so lucky. That's because getting healthcare in the United States depends a lot on whether or not you have health insurance.

As politicians in Washington debate how to reform healthcare, people around the country die because they do not get the healthcare they need.

A study by The Commonwealth Fund estimates that 101,000 deaths per year in the United States could be prevented with access to good healthcare.

This summer, healthcare reform made headlines daily as President Barack Obama pushed members of Congress to pass legislation to reform the healthcare system. Nothing has been decided yet, so expect more debate this fall. *For a look at some different health care proposals, see page 2.*

What Kind of Healthcare Do You Have?



National Health Insurance (in France)

Name: Jeanne Voignier
Age: 15
Job: Student
Home: Toulouse, France

“My parents pay around 100 euros (\$143) for each adult and 40 euros (\$57) for my sister and me each year as a supplement to our social security benefits, which allows us to go to any doctor or dentist without worries. For example, my family got reimbursed almost entirely for the cost of my braces. In France, the social security system allows everyone, including the unemployed, retired, disabled and immigrant population the right to access medical care.”



Health Insurance

Name: Ricardo Guthrie
Age: 51
Job: University professor
Home: Flagstaff, Arizona

Ricardo's employer pays most of the fees for his family's health insurance to the Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Arizona insurance company.

“My healthcare, provided by Northern Arizona University, covers our family of four. I pay \$200 monthly for medical, vision, and dental care.”



No Health Insurance

Name: Adam Widger
Age: 23
Job: Store manager
Home: Chadron, Nebraska

“I haven't been to a doctor in 5 years. I wouldn't go unless it were an absolute need situation. I hope for the best, and I haven't got bitten yet. However, I assume it will be a matter of time. Whenever I do need help, I contact my friends in the medical field or go online to try and find a cheap, easy solution.”



Government Medicare

Name: Ai Chen Cheng
Age: 71
Job: Retired wholesale worker
Home: New York, New York

Ai Chen's healthcare is covered 80% by Medicare, and 20% by Oxford, a private insurance company. Medicare is the government health insurance for people over the age of 65 and for people with disabilities. With Medicare, there are no fees paid by the patient for regular checkups or emergency room care. For visits to specialists, there is a \$5 fee. Dental checkups and cleanings are free but other dental services are not covered.



Meet... Maguelonne from France

Name: Maguelonne Voignier

Age: 12

Hometown: Toulouse

Languages Spoken: French and Occitan

Parents: Maguelonne's mother is a primary school teacher. Her father was laid off from a job in technology support and is currently a temporary worker.

Siblings: One sister, Jeanne, age 15

Favorite Foods: Meat, apples, rice, yogurt with crushed cookies

Favorite subjects in school: French literature, art and gym

Favorite activities: Riding horses, rock climbing, baseball, badminton and gymnastics



France at a Glance

Population: 64 million

Capital: Paris

Languages: French and several regional languages

Religion: 83-88% Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant

President: Nicolas Sarkozy

Imports: Machinery & equipment, vehicles, oil, aircraft, plastics, chemicals

Exports: Machinery & equipment, aircraft, plastics, chemicals, medicines, iron & steel, beverages

Learn a little French

Comment ça va: How are you?

Salut! Hi!

À plus tard: See you later

À demain: See you tomorrow

À ce soir: See you tonight

Cheval: Horse

Au revoir: Goodbye

CHILD PROFILE COMPILED BY JUDI CHENG

\$327,000,000

The amount of money contributed by the healthcare industry to all the current members of the House of Representatives, the Senate and President Barack Obama during their time in office.

nation&world

How Would You Change Healthcare?

This fall expect a lot of debate in Congress over how to reform healthcare. Here is a look at three choices.

Option 1: Don't Change It

Who Wants It: The health insurance companies.

How It Works: A person or her employer pays a set fee (called a premium) to a company that promises to pay the person's medical bills, no matter how big or small. People with insurance go to a doctor or hospital. These doctors and hospitals are then paid by the insurance companies.

Who is Covered: Anyone who can afford to pay for health insurance or who has an employer that pays.

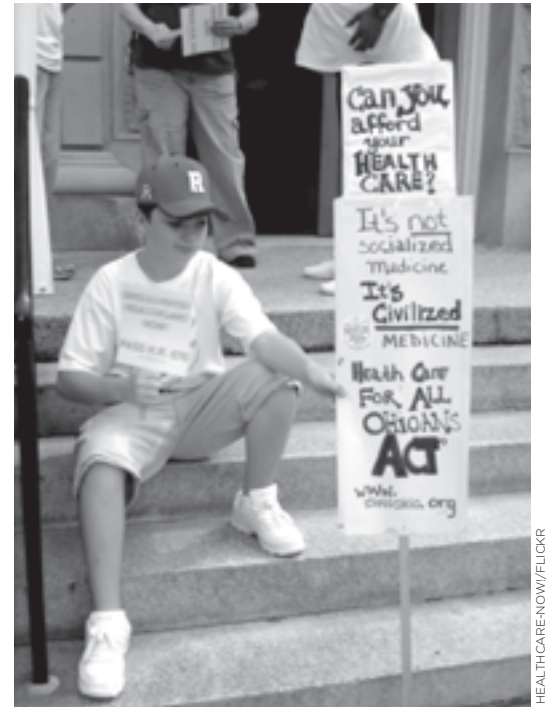
Cost: Average of \$12,000 - \$13,000 per year for a family of four.

GLOSSARY:

Health Insurance: A system where people pay a set fee to a health insurance company. The company is supposed to pay the doctor or hospital for a person's medical bills.

National Health Insurance or Single-Payer: Individuals pay taxes to the government, which then pays doctors and hospitals to provide free care to everyone in the country. This system exists in many countries around the world.

This boy attended a rally in Washington, D.C. on July 30 in support of healthcare for all people. The rally was held by Healthcare-NOW!, a national organization dedicated to gaining support for the passage of a single-payer healthcare system.



HEALTHCARE-NOW!/FLICKR

Option 2: H.R.3200 - America's Affordable Health Choices Act of 2009

Who Wants It: President Obama, many other Democrats.

How It Works: Same as now, but health insurance companies would have more strict rules for how they treat people. There would also be an alternative, government-run insurance plan to compete with the private insurance companies. People and businesses would be required to purchase health insurance from either a private or public plan. The government would give money to poor people to help them buy health insurance.

Who is Covered: Many more people than now, but not everyone.

Cost: Estimated total cost of the reform would be \$1 trillion of government spending over 10 years. There would be a tax increase for the wealthy, and people and employers would still have to pay fees to either a for-profit insurance company or a government-run insurance company.

Option 3: H.R. 676 - United States National Health Insurance Act

Who Wants It: Polls show that the majority of people in the U.S. want national health insurance.

How It Works: Tax payers would put money into a national health fund. People would go to a doctor or hospital and the bill would be paid by the fund. There would be no need for most health insurance companies.

Who is Covered: Everyone.

Cost: Estimated cost for a family of three making \$40,000 would average around \$2,000 per year.

QUICK FACTS:

46 million: The number of people who have no health insurance in the United States

\$6,000: The amount of money spent, on average, per person on health care in the United States.

\$13 billion: The amount of money that the top 13 health insurance and managed care companies made in profit in 2007.

indykids!

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Just contact **IndyKids!** Adults and kids can write articles, take photos, contribute artwork and help distribute the paper.

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Where in the World?

All the places listed below are mentioned in this issue. Can you match them with their general location on the world map at right? Answers at bottom of this page.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Honduras ____ | e) Pittsburgh ____ |
| b) Afghanistan ____ | f) New York City ____ |
| c) Mexico ____ | g) Los Angeles ____ |
| d) Guantánamo Bay ____ | |



Opposition to War in Afghanistan Grows



U.S. soldier prepares for battle in Afghan village.

By **BILL MARSH** and **AMANDA VENDER**

Most Americans now oppose the war in Afghanistan. A Washington Post-ABC News poll found that 51 percent of Americans see the war as not worth fighting, up six percent from July.

As for the Afghan people, the majority would like to see U.S. troops out of Afghanistan within two years,

according to a separate BBC and ABC poll. The same poll shows that one in four Afghans believe it is right to attack U.S. soldiers in their country.

The two polls express doubts similar to those of some elected officials in Washington. “After nearly eight long years, we seem to be no closer to the end of the war in Afghanistan...many Americans, and many Afghans, wonder what we hope to achieve—and when

our service members will start to come home,” wrote Senator Russ Feingold of Wisconsin in an August *Wall Street Journal* opinion article.

The U.S. war in Afghanistan began eight years ago after the attacks of September 11, 2001. The U.S. government said it wanted to destroy the Al Qaeda organization that it said was behind the attacks.

In early 2009, President Obama authorized a 17,000 U.S. troop increase in Afghanistan. President Obama is now seeking another troop build-up. Despite increasing opposition to the Afghanistan war, House and Senate Democrats are expected to support Obama’s request for more troops.

62,000: U.S. Troops currently in Afghanistan.

48: Number of U.S. troops killed in Afghanistan in August, the deadliest month since the start of the war.

Honduran President Ousted

By **MATTHEW BLOCK** and **AMANDA VENDER**

The President of Honduras, a country in Central America, was taken from his home in the middle of the night by the Honduran military and flown to neighboring Costa Rica on June 28. President Manuel Zelaya was elected in 2005 to serve a term of four years, but was kicked out six months before completing his term.

Opponents of Zelaya in Honduras, including the interim president, Roberto Micheletti, and the country’s elite business people, say that Zelaya wanted to illegally change the constitution. Supporters say that Zelaya made reforms that are good for poor people, such as raising the minimum wage and giving more money to elementary education. “He isn’t a socialist or a revolutionary, but these reforms, which didn’t harm the

oligarchy (the few people in charge) at all, have been enough for them to attack him furiously,” said Rafael Alegría of the group Via Campesina (“Campesino Way”), to the Mexican daily *La Jornada*.

Large protests took place for months against the military coup (overthrow). Tens of thousands of Honduran teachers went on strike, refusing to work until President Zelaya was restored. Other countries in Latin America and around the world, including the United States, immediately spoke out against the coup. President Obama said, “We believe that the coup was not legal and that Presi-



People in Honduras protest the removal of President Manuel Zelaya by a military coup.

dent Zelaya remains the president of Honduras, the democratically elected president there.”

While the United States cut off \$30 million in military aid to Honduras, it has been slow to officially recognize what happened in Honduras on June 28 as a military coup. This would force Obama to cut off millions more in aid to Honduras.

newsbriefs

Supreme Court Justice



On August 8, Judge Sonia Sotomayor became the first Latino ever to sit on the U.S. Supreme Court. Sotomayor is from the Bronx, in New York City, and her parents are from Puerto Rico. Sotomayor was criticized by some white senators because she once said that she might “reach a better conclusion” than a white man in deciding a court case because of her rich experiences as a Latina. Still, the majority of the Senate voted to confirm her to the Supreme Court.

Unemployment to Stay

Officially, the number of people out of work is 9.4 percent of the population. The number would become 16 percent if you took into account people who are employed but don’t work enough hours and those who have stopped looking, says Federal Reserve official Dennis Lockhart. “My forecast for a slow recovery implies a protracted (long) period of high unemployment,” he said in a speech in August.

Meeting in Pittsburgh



A group of 20 of the world’s largest economies (the G-20) is meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in September. Leaders of the member countries will tackle the world economic crisis. Protests are planned to make sure that the concerns of regular people are heard. “We know that [the G-20] will undermine the standards for the environment and labor rights of people in Pittsburgh,” Kenneth Miller of the Industrial Workers of the World told IndyKids. “We want a living wage in the city but [they tell us] we won’t be able to compete with Bangladesh.”

Ex-Prisoners Organize



A group of former Guantánamo Bay prisoners has organized to offer medical and job support to other freed prisoners.

The U.S. military’s Guantánamo Bay Prison is based in Cuba, in the Caribbean. Sami al-Haj, a TV cameraman from Sudan, in Africa, was a Guantánamo prisoner for six years, though he was never accused of a crime. Al-Haj told the Associated Press: “If you lock someone up in a normal prison for six months, they need help. These people have been in jail for more than six years in an institution that’s much worse than a normal jail.”

LABOR Action

A LOOK AT HOW WORKERS DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS

PROFILES

Job

Cleaner at an elementary school in Brooklyn, New York City

What I do every day

All the dirty work. I take care of the school and keep the school clean. We do the most work in the summer. When the kids come back, the school will be beautiful.

What I like most about my job

Being in contact with children. It's not just the teachers—the community at large makes a difference in children's lives. I like the environment, not just being a cleaner, but being part of the community.

My union

SEIU Local 32BJ, representing more than 110,000 building service workers

What my union does

It's like a security blanket for me. It gives me a sense that unless I've done something terribly wrong, I'm going to have a job.

Job

Teacher in the Bronx, New York City

What I do every day

I start teaching at 8 a.m. and my school day ends at 3 p.m. A full load means teaching five lessons a day, plus a little tutoring. Last year, I taught sixth grade. This year I'm teaching drama—very exciting!

What I like most about my job

When I was in school, I used to get in trouble for asking too many questions. Now, my job is to encourage kids to ask questions and try to figure out the answers. Ha!

My union

The United Federation of Teachers, representing more than 228,000 people.

What my union does

Without a union, teachers wouldn't have any rights at school. We don't have to be afraid of the boss. With our union, we not only have protection, we also have a voice. We can speak up about things that need to be changed in the school and in the community. If you ask me, I'd say it's time for our union to fight this test-prep madness.



Walter McQueen



Brian Jones

Photo by John Lawhead

TACTICS

Workers Organize for

For hundreds of years, workers have been organizing for better wages and working conditions. Here are some of the activities workers do together through a union to pressure the employer for better wages and conditions.

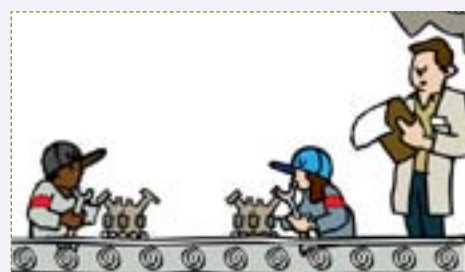
Having a Job

Fair Pay

Good Health Care

Equality

A Safe Workplace



Wear the same color or a ribbon.

On certain days, everybody wears the same color or a ribbon. This shows the employer that the workers band together.



Make a petition.

A petition is a statement about an issue that workers sign and present to the boss.



March into Work Together.

Everyone waits outside the door and walks in together at the beginning of the day. This shows that the workers are unified.

Boycott.

Workers may call on the public to stop buying the product they make, so the employer's business will suffer until the employer gives in to the workers' demands.



Strike.

Workers refuse to work. Workers stand outside the workplace and rally for their demands. This is a last resort to put pressure on the employer to agree to the workers' demands.

LABOR HOLIDAYS

May Day (May 1) is a workers' holiday officially celebrated in most countries around the world, but not recognized in the United States. In many countries, workers mark the day by continuing to demand their rights in large demonstrations. May Day started in the U.S. in 1886 when thousands of workers in Chicago demonstrated for an eight-hour workday, and the Chicago police responded with violence.



Workers in the Philippines demand: "Kick out the US-Arroyo regime!" The U.S. government supports Philippine President Arroyo.

Labor Day in the United States is celebrated the first Monday in September. Unions worked to create a holiday to honor workers, and in 1894, Congress created Labor Day. Lawmakers chose September rather than May because they wanted to discourage people from remembering the workers' struggles in Chicago. They named May Day "Law Day" instead. Today Labor Day in the United States is marked with parades, speeches by politicians, barbecues and sports.



The Wellington-Oakdale Old Glory Marching Society organizes this annual Labor Day Parade in Chicago.

LABOR NEWS

Pro-Worker Bill Awaits a Vote in Congress

Passing the Employee Free Choice Act (EFCA) is a top priority of labor organizers and a bill that President Obama has said he would sign into law. The bill would make it easier for workers to form a union by signing a card that says they want to be part of a union. The proposed law would make it harder for employers to scare or fire workers who try to form a union. Business groups such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are working hard to defeat the bill, while unions are working hard to build support for the bill.



Cookie Makers Win Strike, Now Face Factory Closing

There was good news and bad news this summer for the 135 workers at the Stella D'oro cookie company based in New York City. A year ago the company owners said the company was losing money and had to cut the workers' wages by 20 percent and end benefits such as sick days. The workers, through their union, went on strike because they refused to accept these conditions. In July, the government's National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) ruled in the union's favor and ordered the striking workers be brought back to work and given back pay.

The Stella D'oro company now says that it will close the factory in October. Stella D'oro workers are trying to gain support from city officials, and investors put pressure on the owners not

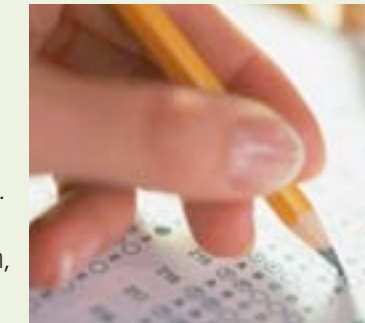
to close the plant. The union's lawyer, Louie Nikolaidis, says the union will appeal to the NLRB. "They can't say they want to produce somewhere else to avoid having to deal with [the union]."



Credit: Micah Landau

Los Angeles Teachers Boycott Tests

In the spring of 2009, many Los Angeles teachers refused to submit the results of students' standardized tests to the school district. The United Teachers of Los Angeles, a labor union, believes that testing wastes money and time. The teachers want to spend the \$150 million budgeted for tests on more teachers and better programs. The boycott ended in July when the union and district agreed to discuss changes in testing.



animalbriefs

Spiders on Vacation?



Spiders at the New York Hall of Science went on winter vacation to Florida, according to a sign posted at the museum. In fact, the spiders had died. According to Anthony Douyon, animal caretaker of the museum, spiders at the museum die every year. Golden orb-weaver spiders live about one year and usually die in the winter.

Symbiosis Under the Sea



LOSWL/FICKR.COM

Certain fish wear “uniforms” to keep from being eaten, according to a new study published in *Current Biology*. Cleaner fish, which eat parasites off of larger fish, have a dark stripe and are colored blue and yellow. The larger fish recognize the colorful pattern and don’t eat the fish because of the service they perform. The researchers think that the cleaning fish developed their color patterns over time, as fish with those colors attracted more clients and got eaten less often.

Walrus Threatened



USFWS

The Pacific walrus should be classified as an endangered species, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The walrus’ habitat has become increasingly threatened by melting sea ice caused by global warming. But the walrus is also being threatened by offshore oil development in the Arctic.

11,500,000

That’s the number of people who live in the United States who were born in Mexico.

culture&activism

Crossing Borders: My Grandma’s Immigrant Experience

IndyKids reporter Zazil Davis-Vazquez, 14, from New York City, interviewed her grandmother in Spanish and translated it into English. If your first language is something other than English, practice it and don’t forget it. You’ll be glad you did!



OTZBERG/FICKR.COM

Cars line up to cross the border between the United States and Mexico near San Diego, California

By ZAZIL DAVIS-VAZQUEZ

La Señora Irma Sánchez, de 70 años, vive en California con su esposo y la familia de su hija. Nació en México y vino a los Estados Unidos en 1984. En 2008, después de 20 años, se hizo ciudadana.

IK: ¿Cuándo cruzó la frontera?

IS: La primera vez crucé legalmente en 1984 con una visa de turista. La segunda vez fue en 1988 con mi hija. Cancelaron mi visa en la frontera, pero ella cruzó con la suya. Decidí cruzarme ilegalmente. Un niño coyote me vio y dijo, “Yo te puedo cruzar.” Le pagué \$50, y su mamá distrajo a los oficiales de la patrulla fronteriza, mientras me pasó por donde no nos podían ver.

IK: ¿Porque usted vino a los EE.UU.?

IS: En México mi esposo y yo perdimos nuestros trabajos. Éramos reporteros, pero el periódico se fue a la bancarrota. Mi amiga quien trabajaba en los Estados Unidos me dijo que yo podía irme con ella y ganar dinero para mi familia en México.

Me fui a trabajar en hotel Catamarán en San Diego. Gane \$3.75 por hora, menos que el salario mínimo, porque sabían que yo era ilegal. Después de cuatro años, empecé a limpiar casas. Ganaba \$10 por hora.

IK: ¿Aparte de limpiar casas, tiene usted otro trabajo?

IS: No. Trabajé en Subway por siete años, pero porque soy vieja, el gerente pensó que me podía caer, y la compañía tendría que pagar por mis lesiones. El gerente dijo, “No mas viejas!” y me corrió del trabajo. Yo he estado buscando otros trabajos, pero nadie me quiere contratar por la misma razón.

IK: ¿Tiene usted servicios médicos?

IS: No, nunca he tenido servicios médicos. Cuando necesito atención medical, voy a una clínica y cobran poquito. Muchos de mis amigos y familia no tienen nada de servicios tampoco.



ZAZIL DAVIS-VAZQUEZ

Like many Mexican immigrants, Irma Sanchez risked crossing the U.S. border illegally in order to find work in the United States.

Irma Sanchez, 70, lives in Lemon Grove, California, with her husband and daughter’s family. She was born in Mexico and moved to the United States in 1984. In 2008, after 20 years, she became a U.S. citizen.

When did you cross the border?

I came legally for the first time in 1984 with a tourist’s visa. The second time was in 1988 when I brought my daughter. They cancelled my visa at the border, but she got across with hers. I decided to cross illegally. A little boy saw me and said, “I’ll cross you.” I paid him \$50, and he made his mother distract the guards, while he passed me where they couldn’t see.

Why did you come to the United States?

In Mexico, my husband and I lost our jobs. We were reporters, but the newspaper went bankrupt. My friend who worked in the U.S. said I could go and earn money for my family in Mexico.

I went to work for the Catamaran hotel in San Diego. I made \$3.75 per hour, less than minimum wage because they knew I was illegal. After four years, I started to clean houses. I made \$10 per hour.

Are you employed besides cleaning houses?

No. I worked at Subway for seven years, but because I am older, the manager thought I might fall, and the company would have to pay for my injuries. The manager said, “No more old ladies!” and fired me. I have been looking for more jobs, but no one will hire me for the same reason.

Do you have healthcare?

No, I never had healthcare. When I need medical help, I go to a clinic, and they charge a little bit. Many of my friends and family don’t have any healthcare either.



DISNEY, 1992

Newsies: The Musical movie review

BY PEDRO LAHOZ WOLFE

Newsies is a musical based on real events that took place in the 1890’s in New York City. Newsies were kids of about 8 to 14 years old who sold newspapers and started a strike.

They weren’t getting enough money from the big bosses of two of the biggest newspapers at that time, *New York World* and the *New York Journal*. The owners of the papers were two of the richest people in America.

The newsies, mainly poor or homeless boys and sometimes girls, had to buy the newspapers with money they had made the day before, and the

bosses decided to start charging them more. So a couple of the newsies started thinking it was really unfair.

They weren’t getting enough money to support their families, if they even had families. Many of them slept on the streets. So they went to all the different parts of New York City and convinced all the other groups of newsies to join together in a huge strike.

In the end they won. They didn’t get paid more, but they convinced the big bosses to give them money back for the papers they could not sell. I strongly recommend this movie to people who want to learn about past strikes and what it was like when kids had to work.

Pedro Lahoz-Wolfe, age 8, is a student in New York City.

The Motion of a Story

By LIBBY MARSH

Are you tired of book reports? If you can't get into what you're reading, you can use movement to liven up your reading and put yourself in the shoes of a character. **Here's what you do:**

- Choose a book
- Find five important events that happen in the book
- Find five friends or classmates
- Brainstorm what each event would look like
- Pose your friends in a frozen tableau (a living picture) of each event
- Once you have practiced each tableau, try to transition between each scene
- Use slow motion, turning, rising, and walking to move between scenes in the book
- Pay attention to when you are standing still and when you are moving to understand how the events are connected
- Have a narrator read excerpts from the book
- Set this to music or perform it in complete silence for your class

Hopefully this example will work for you or will spark another idea in that creative mind of yours! Go for it and have fun!

PHOTO COURTESY OF LIBBY MARSH



Kids use motion to make the characters and plot of stories come alive.



Someday, you could be a } Paramedic Just like: Barb Frazier

By ILONA BRAY

With advanced emergency medical technician training, Barb works for two fire departments in California, one in the town of Wilton and one in coastal Marin County. Her jobs involve helping people in emergencies like accidents, near-drownings, heart trouble and more. She helps people whether they have health insurance or not. She gets them stable then arranges for an ambulance or helicopter trip to the hospital.

As a kid, did you ever imagine you would someday be a paramedic?

Actually, I'd wanted to be a doctor, but got married and had children young. Then, after we moved to small-town Corte Madera, I signed up for a volunteer firefighter program. I was lucky that they put me through paramedic training.

What's been a high point in your job?

Recently, I got a thank you note from a woman whose close friend was close to death when we were called out, due to alcohol issues. She said I had been one of the first people to treat him like a human being, and he's since quit drinking and turned his life around.

What kind of person makes a good paramedic?

Number one, you need to be calm in an emergency, like with people bleeding or choking, or ugly situations like family abuse. You also need to think on your feet because there's something unusual about nearly every case.

Any tips for kids interested in becoming paramedics?

Visit your local firehouse and ask for advice. Also, look for internships through your school or local hospital, like in an emergency room.

As a paramedic, do you think public health insurance is important?

Very. I see uninsured people calling an ambulance because they've got no other healthcare, for everything from colds and stomach aches to more serious stuff that should have been treated earlier.

your letters

Letters to the editor, from kids like you

These letters were sent to *IndyKids* from seventh graders at PS 184 Shuan Wen School in New York, NY



I think food prices should be lower. Many people can't afford the food. People should protest and save lives.
Jason Zheng.

The United States should legalize same-sex marriage and allow same sex couples to have the same rights as married couples because the United States

represents a free nation and everyone is created equal.

Stella Chong, Isabella Ong and Tina Wang

We are shocked that there are people with families that have no jobs who live in tents because they are unable to afford mortgage. We feel that there should be a higher chance of people getting jobs so money in the society would be more fair and equal for all people who live in cities.

Michael Lam and Dominique Malnar

It is unfair for the government to spend money on a sports stadium instead of educational purposes, health care or other needs. Why would Washington, D.C., need any more stadiums when there are many other places where people can watch baseball or any other sport?

Anthony Jin, Alex Kan and Pete Coletti

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Manuel Delgado Acosta

Who Am I?

1. I was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona, to a Mexican family of migrant farm laborers.
2. I co-founded the National Farm Workers Association.
3. I also led the Delano grape strike in 1965. Farm workers refused to work, and as a result, we won contracts for better wages and conditions.
4. I believed in non-violent methods of protesting and fasted (didn't eat) for 36 days to protest the health hazards of farm workers exposed to pesticides.

By Maya Davis, age 13

Answer: Cesar Chavez

Stuff to Think About...

1. If a family member were suddenly diagnosed with a life-threatening illness, but the medication they needed was too expensive and you didn't have health insurance, what would you do to help get them cured?

2. If you and a group of friends were unhappy about a decision your school made (too much homework, canceling afterschool activities or arts/music/sports classes, etc.), what could you do to try to get the school to change its policies?

Send your responses to IndyKids and they may be published!
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TEACHERS: Go to www.indykids.net to find the Teacher's Guide with more activity and discussion ideas.



Unscramble these sentences about healthcare in the United States:

A. NO PEOPLE HEALTH INSURANCE 46 MILLION HAVE.

B. SPENDS THAN OTHER THE UNITED STATES ANY HEALTHCARE MORE ON COUNTRY.

C. HEALTH INSURANCE AVERAGE THE IS Family PER \$12,000 OF COST FOR

A. 46 million people have no health insurance.
B. The United States spends more on healthcare than any other country.
C. The average cost for health insurance is \$12,000 per family.



By Lydia Conklin

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